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1	IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT		
2	FOR THE NORTHERN DISTRICT OF ILLINOIS EASTERN DIVISION		
3	EQUAL EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITY COMMISSION,		No. 15 C 275
4	COINTESSION,	Plaintiff,) Chicago, Illinois March 20, 2015
5	-VS-	riametri,	9:25 o'clock a.m.
6	AEROTEK, INC.,	•	
7	AEROTER, INC.,	Defendants	
8		Defendants.)
9	TRANSCRIPT OF PROCEEDINGS - MOTION BEFORE THE HONORABLE MILTON I. SHADUR		
10	APPEARANCES:		
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1 THE CLERK: 15 C 275, EEOC versus Aerotek. 2 MS. SMASON: Good morning, your Honor, Diane Smason 3 appearing on behalf of plaintiff EEOC. 4 MR. HURKA: Good morning, your Honor, Tom Hurka and 5 Andrew Scroggins on behalf of Aerotek. 6 THE COURT: Well, I got a lengthy submission on 7 behalf of the defendant saying that I had misunderstood the 8 posture of the thing when I made ongoing references, as I 9 did, to what seemed to be nonresponse. And I don't know if 10 what you want to do is to try to address that orally or you 11 would like an opportunity to respond in writing, or what. 12 MS. SMASON: I am glad to respond orally now, your 13 Honor, and if you would like, we can also respond in writing. 14 But not surprisingly we think that Aerotek is incorrect about 15 your comprehension of what happened at the last hearing. 16 think --17 THE COURT: I am glad that at least half the people 18 think so. 19 MS. SMASON: We did get a copy of the transcript. 20 We have read it through. And your comments and your 21 observations were spot on in that you explained that this is 22 potentially sort of what the EEOC has found is possibly --23 this is not your words exactly but paraphrasing -- possibly 24 the tip of the iceberg. This is just what we have identified 25 and what they have given us. And this is really one of the

first steps in the investigation. And we have to continue our investigation and follow up on what we found.

Aerotek seems to take issue with the term you used that this was a sample of -- of what is out there. And I am not exactly sure what you meant by that, your Honor, but it is --

THE COURT: Well, I can tell you what I meant, and that is that -- and I think that I tried to express myself that the sense that I got was that what had been demonstrated was not just smoke but at least some elements of fire, in the familiar phrase, and that it did not exhaust the possibility that there was more to it substantively. And you see I don't know the technical aspects of what additional information is essential for the EEOC to continue to pursue it.

But the idea that somehow the universe got bounded by what had been learned as a result of their search through was one that I didn't understand to be accurate. That is really what I was trying to express, and I may not -- I may not have used the -- I certainly wasn't talking technical terminology when I did it, but that is the impression that I received from the submissions that had been made. And that was the reason for my perhaps continued reference to the thing in more homespun terms.

MS. SMASON: You are right, your Honor, that we would agree with you, and that is because Aerotek produced to

us a partial database. We reviewed what we could in that database and we identified, as we said, hundreds of allegedly discriminatory requests.

However, that is not the complete and entire picture of what goes on at Aerotek. That is simply what they have recorded in their database. It is quite possible that there are other places like via e-mail primarily that they would keep track, for lack of a better phrase, discriminatory requests -- or rather record them but not in as formal a manner as the database.

So, for example, there could be e-mails between their clients and their recruiters that say something like, you know, we want somebody -- fresh grad right out of college, and that may not necessarily have been recorded in the database. So all we have right now is what is in the database.

We want to be able to further explore that and contact people who have been identified, possibly some people who have been sent to Aerotek's clients or those who have not been. And right now we have no ability to do that because Aerotek on their own decided we are not going to give EEOC that information because we don't want them contacting these people. So they have refused to give us these peoples' names and contact information in addition to identifying who the clients are.

So right now we have absolutely no idea even who these clients are for whom Aerotek has recorded discriminatory requests in its database. So we can't follow-up with anybody there and try to interview people there. So right now our hands are really tied. And there is a lot more we intend to do, but we can't with the limited amount of information they have given us.

I would like to just point out that Aerotek has never made a burden argument. And that is what the law is. The presumption is that we get the information and make -- unless they can show that there is a burden on them. They have never even tried to make that argument. We know there is no burden because it is a database that they produced to us that they actually took pains to redact certain information.

So they spent more time and effort refusing to give us information than if they had just sent us the entire database, which we understand takes like a key stroke. So they -- so they have put more of a burden on themselves because they are intentionally trying to prevent us from getting information to pursue the investigation.

THE COURT: Thank you.

MR. HURKA: Your Honor, a couple points. The representation we produced a partial database is not entirely accurate. We produced each and every requisition around the

country. The part that is not complete is that we omitted the identifying information for people.

THE COURT: The ability to communicate with people was what got eliminated, right?

MR. HURKA: That's right. But they have every requisitions. They have searched all the requisitions, found all the offensive conduct. And rather than pursuing the offensive conduct and the people tied to that or the clients, which we have offered to give that information for those offensive requisitions, they don't want that. They want everything. They want the contact information for every single person, every client, for 62 facilities, not just ones related to the bad requisitions.

If they found the bad requisitions, we have offered to identify the people and the clients for the bad requisitions so they can pursue that part of the investigation. They said we found X number of bad requisitions, which they never disclosed to us, and said as a result now we want everyone's contact information and every client you have.

THE COURT: Counsel, what? I am not -- I really don't understand. It sounds to me as though you are like ships that pass in the night. They are, I gather, saying, well, we didn't give -- didn't give you that information the first time around, but we will -- we are prepared to give you

-- I am not sure I heard this right -- we are prepared to give you now, for example, names of the people that are involved in that group that you received.

Right, that is what you are telling me?

MR. HURKA: Yes, your Honor, for the bad -- for the offensive requisitions we are willing to identify the people and clients.

THE COURT: All right. Wait just a minute. And what?

MS. SMASON: And, your Honor, what that requires is for us to identify to them the requisitions we found that we think are discriminatory. And then what that means is that they are essentially monitoring our investigation. So every step of the way we have to say, "Here is what we found. Now please, please give us the information. Now we found something else. Please give us the information." Not to mention that, as I said, those are only the requests we found in the database.

We want to be able to do additional investigation on our own with not -- without having to go to Aerotek and begging them each step of the way for additional information. So, for example, we might look at all the referrals to a particular client and do an analysis and say, "Oh, the average there is 28 years old. What is going on there? Why is that?" And that might be without having seen a specific

discriminatory request in the database. It is our own initiative and our own investigation, in which case we would want to follow-up then with that particular client or people sent there and we would want to call them and ask about that and say, "Why is it -- do you know why they are -- the average age there is 28 years old. What did you see? What did you hear?"

But we would then have to go to Aerotek and say, "Guess what, Aerotek, we discovered that X client looks like it could have a problem too. Can you please give us the information about that?" And then we are doing our investigation in piecemeal and we are asking them for permission --

THE COURT: Yeah.

MS. SMASON: -- which really subverts the whole process.

MR. HURKA: Your Honor, last time we were before you the EEOC represented they don't plan to contact hundreds of thousands of people, which are the numbers of issues here, they don't have the resources. Now we are hearing the opposite story which is they are going to contact hundreds of thousands of people.

THE COURT: And, you know, agencies who approach problems such as this from the outside and in hindsight are always handicapped by the fact that they were not there

contemporaneously. The very essence of the discovery process 1 2 is that there -- that there is necessary effort to 3 reconstruct when they are talking about the situation which 4 they have at least discovered from their perspective -- I am 5 not making a substantive ruling -- from their perspective 6 that it is problematic. And that I think suffices when you 7 have an agency that has that responsibility under the law for 8 them to engage in it. And that does not, to coin a phrase, 9 constitute a fishing expedition. You know, it just doesn't. 10 And I think that the position as articulated here 11 is a persuasive one, so I am not going to entertain your 12 motion for basically undoing what I had indicated should be 13 done as a result of the last hearing. 14 So what kind of timing is it going to take for you 15 to generate this material for them? 16 MS. SMASON: Your Honor, there is a previous order 17 entered that the material be produced -- I believe it is this

MS. SMASON: Your Honor, there is a previous order entered that the material be produced -- I believe it is this Monday March 23. We know it is just in a database that they can send us, so I don't see any reason why they can't stick to the date you have already previously ordered.

THE COURT: That is Monday?

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MS. SMASON: Right. And we first served this request back in July.

THE COURT: I know that. I know that.

MR. HURKA: Your Honor, we would request ten days,

and obviously subject to our right to appeal. But if we have 1 2 ten days, we will turn it over. 3 THE COURT: All right. I will give you until a week from Monday. That is the 30th. 4 THE COURT: 5 0kay? 6 Thank you. 7 MR. HURKA: Thank you, your Honor. 8 MS. SMASON: Thank you, your Honor. 9 (Which were all the proceedings heard.) 10 CERTIFICATE 11 I certify that the foregoing is a correct transcript 12 from the record of proceedings in the above-entitled matter. 13 14 s/Rosemary Scarpelli/ March 24, 2015 Date: 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25